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LONDON, 1775.

The CRISIS. Number IV.

Ye Conspirators, against the Liberties of Mankind, at St. James's, in St. Stephen's Chapel, the House of Lords, or amongst the Bench of Satanical Bishops, you must surely think there is no God to judge, nor hell to receive you; or you could never be so far abandoned as to stain your hands, and consent to dye the Plains of America with the innocent blood of her Inhabitants.

Nero had such Instruments of Slaughter.

THE steady and uniform perseverance in a regular plan of despotism since the commencement of this reign, makes it evident to the meanest capacity, that a design was formed, (and it has with too much success been carried into execution) for subverting the religion, laws, and constitution of this kingdom, and to establish upon the ruins of public liberty, an arbitrary system of government: In a word, the destruction of this kingdom will soon be effected by a Prince of the House of Brunswick.

The bloody resolution has passed the House of Commons and the House of Lords to address our present humane, gentle sovereign, to give directions for enforcing the cruel and unjust edicts of the last parliament against the Americans. His Majesty possessing principles which nothing can equal but the goodness of his heart, will no doubt give immediate orders for carrying effectually into execution the massacre in America; especially as he is to be supported in polluting the earth with blood, with the lives and fortunes of his faithful subjects, the Lords and Commons; would to God they only, were to fall a sacrifice in this unnatural civil war. (4)

The day of trial is at hand; it is time to prove the virtue and rouse the spirit of the people of England, the prospect is too dreadful, it is too melancholy to admit of farther delay.

The Lord Mayor of London ought immediately to call a Common-Hall for the purpose of taking the sense of his fellow citizens, at this alarming CRISIS, upon presenting a remonstrance to the throne; couched in terms, that might do honour to the city, as the first and most powerful in the world, and to them as men determined to be free; in terms that might strike conviction into his Majesty's breast; and terror into the souls of his ministers; this is not a time for compliments, nor should tyrants, or the instruments of tyranny ever be complimented.

The merchants of London, it is to be hoped, and the whole commercial interest of England, will exert themselves upon this great occasion; by sending to the throne spirited and pointed remonstrances, worthy of Englishmen; by noble and generous subscriptions, and in every other manner, give all the relief, and all the assistance in their power, to their oppressed and injured fellow-subjects in America. (5)

Let them heartily join the Americans, and see whether tyranny and lawless power, or reason, justice, Heaven, truth and liberty will prevail.

Let them, together with the gentlemen of landed property, who must greatly suffer by this unnatural civil war, make a glorious stand against the enemies of public freedom, and the constitutional rights of the colonies; for, with the ruin of America, must be involved that of England. (1)

Let them in plain terms, declare their own strength, and the power of the people, a power that has hitherto withstood the united efforts of land and tyranny; a power which raises them to the throne; and when unworthy of their delegated trust can pull them down.

Let them declare to the world, they will never be so base and cowardly, as quietly to see any part of their fellow subjects butchered or enslaved, either in England or America, to answer the purpose of exalted villainy: And by that means become the detested instruments of their own destruction.

Let them declare to the world, they are not yet ripe for slavery, that their forefathers [illegible] resistance, and obtained a decisive victory over tyranny and lawless power, when the STUARTS reigned; that they are determined to do themselves justice, and not to suffer any farther attacks upon their freedom, from the present sovereign, who is exceedingly desirous, as well as ambitious, to destroy the liberties of mankind; but that they do insist upon a restoration of their own violated rights, and the rights of British America.—Let them enter into an association for the preservation of their lives, rights, liberties, and privileges, and resolve at once to bring the whole legion of public traitors, who have wickedly entered into a conspiracy to destroy the dear bought rights of this free nation, to condign punishment, for their past and present diabolical proceedings, which have already stained the land with blood, and threaten destruction to the human race.

A few spirited resolutions from the city of London, and the whole body of merchants of England, would strike terror into the souls of those miscreants, the authors of these dreadful public mischiefs.

The grand principle of self-preservation, which is the first and fundamental law of nature, calls aloud for such exertions of public spirit; the security of the nation depends upon it; justice and the preservation of our own, and the lives of our fellow subjects in America demand it; the very being of the constitution, makes it necessary, and whatever is necessary to the public safety must be just.

The present conspirators against the happiness of mankind, ought to know, that no subterfuges, no knavish subtilties, no evasions, no combinations, nor pretended commissions, shall be able to screen or protect them from public justice. They ought to know that the PEOPLE can follow them through all their labyrinths, and doubling meanders; a power confined by no limitations but of public justice, and the public good; a power that does not always follow precedents, but makes them; a power which hath this for its principle, that extraordinary and unprecedented villainies, ought to have extraordinary and unprecedented punishments. (1) (8) (4)

Vid. pa. 749.

To THE *Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen,*

Who may be employed to butcher their Relations, Friends, and Fellow-Subjects in America.

YOU can neither be ignorant of, nor unacquainted with the arbitrary steps, that the present King, supported by an abandoned Ministry, and a venal set of prostituted Lords and Commons, is now pursuing to overturn the sacred constitution of the British empire, which he has sworn to preserve. (1)

You are not, or will not long be ignorant, that the King, the Lords and Commons, have, (to satiate their revenge against a few individuals) declared the whole people of America to be in a state of rebellion, only because they have avowed their resolution to support their charters, rights and liberties against the secret machinations of designing men, who would destroy them, and you are fixed upon as the instruments of their destruction. (2) However, I entertain too good an opinion of you, to believe there is one TRUE ENGLISHMAN, who will undertake the bloody work. Men without fortunes, principles or connections, may indeed handle their arms in any desperate cause, to oblige a tyrant, or monster in human shape: But men of family or fortune, or of honest principles, I hope could never be prevailed upon to sheath their swords in the bowels of their countrymen. (3) Englishmen, surely cannot be found to execute so diabolical a deed, to imbrue their hands in innocent blood, and fight against their friends and country; actions which must brand them with perpetual marks of reproach and infamy. (9)

O my countrymen, let neither private interest, or friendship, neither relations nor connections, prevail with, or induce you to obey (as you must answer at the last day, before the awful judge of the world, for the blood that will be wantonly and cruelly spilt) the murderous orders of an inhuman tyrant; who, to gratify his lust of power, would lay waste the world? No, rather enter into a solemn league, and join with the rest of your countrymen, to oppose the present measures of government, planned for our ruin. (1)

When your country calls, then stand forth and defend the cause of liberty, despise the degeneracy of the age, the venality of the times, and hand freedom down to posterity; that your children may smile and bless, not curse your war like resolution. To die gloriously fighting for the laws and liberties of your country, is honourable, and would deserve a crown of martyrdom; to die fighting against it, is infamy; and you would forever deserve the heaviest curses and execrations.

I hope neither you nor the Irish, have forgot the shameful insults you have received from the King, ever since the conclusion of the last war; you have been despised, neglected, and treated with contempt; while a parcel of beggarly Scotchmen only, have been put into places of profit and trust, in the East and West Indies, in England and America, and the preference has, of honor and promotions, been constantly given to those people, nay even to rebels; and some who have served in the French service. Be assured, if you can be prevailed upon to butcher your fellow-subjects, and to set up an arbitrary power on the ruins of public liberty, that your substance would soon be reduced to the miserable pittance of foreign troops; and you with the surviving subjects of England and America, be reduced to the miserable condition of being ruled by an army of Scotch Janizaries, assisted by Roman Catholics.

Let every English and Irish Officer, Soldier, and Seaman seriously weigh these things; and then if they are valiant, courageous, magnanimous and free, like their forefathers; if they are true to their King and their country; if they value their religion, laws, lives, liberties, families and posterity; no consideration can prevail with them to engage against the Americans in an inhuman bloody civil war. (9)

Let every man then who is really and truly a Protestant, who wishes well to his country, and the rights of mankind, lay aside his prejudices, and consider the cause of America, and her success in this struggle for freedom, as a thing of the last consequence to England, upon which our salvation depends, for the present plan of general despotism is a plan of general ruin. (1) I say let us all speedily unite, and endeavour to defend them from their open and ourselves from our own secret and domestic enemies, and if any are luke-warm in this great public cause, and at this time of imminent danger, let them be made an example of treachery and cowardice: that the present generation may detest and abhor them, and posterity exclaim against and curse them, as unnatural monsters, who would destroy the human race. (1)

(To be continued.)

LEE & JONES

ADVERTISE all who may have Concerns with them, that JOHN COFFIN JONES resides at Newbury-Port, to whom they are desired to apply.

STOLEN out of the House of Samuel Shepard, Innholder in Haverhill, on the Night following the 11th of this Instant, 1 patch Gown; 1 bengal brown Gown, cuffed up with Persian; 2 black Cloaks; 2 Aprons, one black; 2 Handkerchiefs; 2 pair of Stockings; 1 pair of Women's black Everlasting Shoes; a Holland Shift; a Pair of short Burrons, and a Number of other Articles. Whoever shall recover and deliver the same to the Subscriber, shall have the Reward of Ten Dollars.

Haverhill, June 13, 1775. SAMUEL SHEPARD.

(9) see indexes, under Troops. (10) See indexes, under men of war 755 (11) See our Charter, pa. 1077, vol. 2.

add: Appa. 710. (8) Vid. Port Acts pa. 493—act for altering our Charter pa. 532, & murder act pa. 509—billeting Acts pa. 549—see Index, under Army, American, British, (5) see list of Grievances, pa. 971. (6) see index, under Commerce, Taxation, Representation, also Glass, Paper, Vinegar, Wool, Woollen manufactures, Iron, Hats, Coin, Grievances, Parliament, Press, Revolution, Navy, Army, America, Ireland, (7) See index vol. 2. pa. 1088, 1228, (8) see index vol. 2. pa. 742

(1) See Battle at Lexington, pa. 723. (2) See indexes, under King. (1) See English Grievances, pa. 632, vol. 2, & pa. 540, & American Grievances, pa. 971. (3) See Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050. Petition of Right, pa. 816—Bill of Rights, pa. 1053. vol. 2.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Watertown, June 27, 1775.

WHEREAS in Consequence of an Application made to the Provincial Congress, sitting in this Town, in May last, by the Officers of the Army, that some effectual Method should be taken for the speedy Return of absconding Soldiers, or such as should tarry beyond the Time limited by Furlow, it was then resolved, that it should be, and accordingly was recommended to the Committees of Correspondence, in the several Towns and Districts in this Colony, or to the Selectmen where no such Committees were appointed; that they should take effectual Care, that such absconding or delinquent Soldiers should be immediately sent back to their respective Regiments; yet it appears to this Congress, that the above Resolution has not, in every Instance, had the desired Effect. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That it be further recommended to the several Committees of Correspondence, in each Town and District in this Colony, or to the Selectmen where no such Committees are appointed, that they take the most speedy and effectual Care that said Resolve be strictly adhered to, and punctually executed.—And it is also recommended to the good People in the several Towns and Districts aforesaid to give their utmost Aid and Assistance to said Selectmen or Committees, in executing said Resolve, as the Existence of the Army very much depends thereon.

And it is further RESOLVED, That all necessary Expences which may accrue by returning said absconding or delinquent Soldiers to their respective Regiments, be paid; and deducted out of the Wages of said Soldiers. By Order of Congress,

A true Copy, JAMES WARREN, President.

Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secretary.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Watertown, June 28, 1775.

WHEREAS a former Congress of this Colony, ordered their Receiver General to issue Notes and Bills upon the Credit of this Colony, for the Payment and Supply of their Army and other necessary Expences of this Colony.—And whereas divers others of the Sister Colonies have issued Notes or Bills for the Payment of their respective Forces: And it is necessary that the Notes and Bills of this and the Sister Colonies should have free Currency—

Therefore RESOLVED, That the Notes and Bills of the Colony of Rhode-Island, at and after the Rate of Six Shillings and Nine Pence an Ounce for Silver, and the Bills and Notes of this and all the other Colonies, excepting Nova-Scotia and Canada, at and after the Rate of Six Shillings and Eight Pence an Ounce for Silver, shall be taken and received, and accounted a good and sufficient Tender for the Payment of all Debts, and the Damages that may arise upon the Non-Performance of any Promises, and also be received into the publick Treasury of this Colony without any Discount or Allowance whatever.

And if any Person whatever shall refuse to take any of the Notes or Bills of the Colonies aforementioned, at the Rates before expressed, for any Debt, or in Satisfaction for the Damages sustained by Reason of the Non-Performance of any Promise, or shall demand, or receive, any Discount, Gratuity, or Premium, for receiving any of the Bills or Notes aforementioned, he or she so offending shall be deemed an Enemy to the Country. And the several Committees of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, in their respective Towns, are required to return the Names of all Persons who shall contravene this Resolve, to this, or some future Congress or House of Representatives, that they may take Order thereon as to them shall seem meet.

By Order of Congress,

A true Copy. JAMES WARREN, President.

Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secretary.

By the Lord Hyde Packet, in five Weeks from Falmouth, arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices.

LONDON, April 8.

ON Thursday next Parliament will adjourn for the holidays to the 26th. After which the King's debts are to be paid, and the budget to be opened.—Also a vote of credit, of one million, to be given to support the civil war in America.

April 18. A squadron of men of war, all completely manned, with six months provisions on board, are ordered to be constantly at Spithead during the summer, to sail on the shortest notice, wherever occasion may require.

Assistance to the Americans is rising from a new quarter; the following information may be depended upon—A ship sailed from Stettin last month, loaded with small fire-arms, gun powder, ball, and accoutrements, thirty field pieces of a light construction, and eight general officers who have served long in Germany, three of them are Messrs Roberveils, Lavefont, and Gurgenstein: The arms and ammunition are actually paid for by an American agent at Berlin, who went thither from Paris, but what the footing is upon which the officers go is only conjectured; they are Lutherans, and certainly do not go upon mere hope of preferment. This must be a scheme of the Prussian Monarch's, for disconcerting the Court of London, with whom he is right upon the worst terms.

It was last year reported, that Sir Jeffery Amherst had said, that with 5000 English regulars he would engage to march from one end to the other of the continent of North America. This being spoken of publicly in a coffee house in North-America, Col. Washington, who was present, declared, that with only 1000 Virginians, he would engage to stop Sir Jeffery Amherst's march —— It is the fashion at St. James's to despise the Americans, to call them cowards, poltroons, &c. and the resolution seemt to be taken to put their courage to the proof. The very able, spirited, and prudent conduct of this gallant officer when he covered and preserved the remains of the English army, after one of their defeats last war in North-America, has endeared him to every brave man, and stamped him with the name of being an able officer. &

May 5 On Wednesday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, General George Boscawen was seized, as he sat at his house in York-street, St James's-square, with a fit of coughing, which broke one of his blood-vessels, and in about half an hour after he expired in great agonies.

May 6 Yesterday a messenger arrived at Lord Dartmouth's office from America, with an express from General Gage, which was laid before his Majesty at St. James's.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

In CONGRESS, May 26 1775

To the OPPRESSED INHABITANTS *of* CANADA.

FRIENDS *and* COUNTRYMEN,

ALARMED by the designs of an arbitrary Ministry, to extirpate the Rights and Liberties of all America; a sense of common danger, conspired with the dictates of humanity, in urging us to call your attention by our late Address to this very important object.

Since the conclusion of the late war, we have been happy in considering you as fellow sufferers with us. As we were both entitled, by the bounty of an indulgent Creator, to Freedom, and being both devoted by the cruel edicts of a despotic Administration to common ruin, we perceived the fate of the Protestant and Catholic Colonies to be strongly linked together, and therefore invited you to join with us in resolving to be free, and in rejecting with disdain the fetters of slavery, however artfully polished.

We most sincerely condole with you on the arrival of that day, in the course of which the Sun could not shine on a single Freeman in all your extensive dominion. Be assured that your unmerited degradation has engaged the most unfeigned pity of your Sister Colonies: And we flatter ourselves you will not, by tamely bearing the yoke, suffer that pity to be supplanted by contempt.

When hardy attempts are made to deprive men of rights bestowed by the Almighty, when avenues are cut through the most solemn Compact, for the admission of despotism; when the plighted faith of government ceases to give security to loyal and dutiful Subjects; and when the insidious stratagems and manœuvres of peace become more terrible than the most sanguine operations of war, it is high time for them to assert those rights, and with honest indignation oppose the torrent of oppression rushing in upon them.

By the introduction of your present form of government, or rather form of tyranny, you and your wives and your children are made slaves. You have nothing, that you can call your own, and all the fruits of your labour and industry may be taken from you, whenever an avaricious Governor and a rapacious Council may incline to demand them. You are liable by their edicts, to be transported into foreign countries to fight battles in which you have no interest, and to spill your blood in conflicts, from which neither honor or emolument can be derived. Nay, the enjoyment of your very Religion, on the present system, depends on a legislature, in which you have no share, and over which you have no controul, and your Priests are exposed to expulsion, banishment, and ruin, whenever their wealth and possessions furnish sufficient temptation. They cannot be sure that a virtuous Prince will always fill the throne, and should a wicked or careless King concur with a wicked Ministry, in extracting the treasure and strength of your country, it is impossible to conceive to what variety and to what extremes of wretchedness you may, under the present establishment, be reduced. We are informed you have already been called upon to waste your lives in a contest with us. Should you, by a compliance in this instance, assent to your new establishment, and a war break out with France, your wealth and your sons may be sent to perish in expeditions against their Islands in the West Indies ——

It cannot be presumed, that these considerations will have no weight with you, or that you are lost to all sense of honor. We can never believe that the present race of Canadians are so degenerated as to part with neither the spirit, the gallantry, or the courage of their ancestors. You certainly will not permit the infamy and disgrace of such pusillanimity to rest on your own heads, and the consequences of it on your children for ever.

We, for our parts, are determined to live free or not at all, and are resolved that posterity shall never reproach us with having brought slaves into the world.

Permit us again to repeat, that we are your friends, not your enemies, and be not imposed upon by those who may endeavour to create animosities. The taking the fort and military stores at Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, and the armed vessels on the Lake, was dictated by the great law of self-preservation. They were intended to annoy us, and to cut off that friendly intercourse and communication which has hitherto subsisted between you and us. We hope it has given you no uneasiness, and you may rely on our assurances that these Colonies will pursue no measures whatever, but such as friendship and a regard for our mutual safety and interest may suggest.

As our concern for your welfare entitles us to your friendship, we presume you will not, by doing us injury, reduce us to the disagreeable necessity of treating you as enemies ——

We yet entertain hopes of your uniting with us in the defence of our common Liberty, and there is yet reason to believe, that should we join in imploring the attention of our Sovereign to the merited and unparalleled oppressions of his American Subjects, he will at length be undeceived, and forbid a licentious Ministry any longer to riot in the ruins of the Rights of Mankind.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

In CONGRESS, June 12, 1775.

AS the great Governor of the World, by his supreme and universal Providence, not only conducts the Course of Nature with unerring Wisdom and Rectitude but frequently influences the Minds of Men to serve the wise and gracious Purposes of his providential Government; and it being at all Times our indispensible Duty devoutly to acknowledge his superintending Providence, especially in Times of impending Danger and public Calamity, to reverence and adore his immutable Justice, as well as to implore his merciful Interposition for our Deliverance:

This Congress therefore, considering the present critical, alarming, and calamitous State of these Colonies, do earnestly recommend, that THURSDAY, the 20th Day of July next, be observed by the Inhabitants of all the English Colonies on this continent, as a Day of public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, that we may with united Hearts and Voices unfeignedly confess and deplore our many Sins, and offer up our joint Supplications to the all-wise, omnipotent, and merciful Disposer of all Events, humbly beseeching him to forgive our Iniquities, to remove our present Calamities, to avert those desolating Judgments with which we are threatened, and to bless our rightful Sovereign King GEORGE the Third, and inspire him with Wisdom to discern and pursue the true Interest of all his Subjects, that a speedy End may be put to the civil Discord between Great Britain and the American Colonies, without further Effusion of Blood, and that the British nation may be influenced to regard the Things that belong to her Peace, before they are hid from her Eyes; that these Colonies may be ever under the Care and Protection of a kind Providence, and be prospered in all their Interests; that the Divine Blessing may descend and rest upon all our civil Rulers, and upon the Representatives of the People in their several Assemblies and Conventions; that they may be directed to wise and effectual Measures for preserving the Union, and securing the just Rights and Privileges of the Colonies; that Virtue and true Religion may revive and flourish throughout our Land; and that America may soon behold a gracious Interposition of Heaven for the Redress of her many Grievances, the Restoration of her invaded Rights, a Reconciliation with the Parent State, on Terms constitutional and honourable to both; and that her civil and religious Privileges may be secured to the latest Posterity: And it is recommended to Christians of all Denominations to assemble for public Worship, and to abstain from servile Labour and Recreations on said Day.

By Order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

A true Copy, Charles Thomson, *Secretary.*

NEW-YORK, June 19.

Friday last the Mercury Frigate, Captain M'Carthy, arrived at Sandy-Hook, in 14 Days from Boston: He was dispatched from thence by General Gage to order whatever Troops might arrive here from England or Ireland, for Boston, and last Wednesday he luckily fell in with a Transport from Cork with Part of the 44th Regiment bound into this Place; but she soon stood to the Eastward, and Capt. M'Carthy now waits off the Hook to give the like Orders to the Rest of the Fleet that may arrive here.

Governor Tryon, in the Ship Juliana, was at Deal the 2d of May, and two Ships for Philadelphia, and 'twas supposed they would sail about the 6th of the same Month.

(4) See Kings Proclamation, pa. 579. (5) See pa. 795. (6) See under Town, County, Assembly, Representative, Congress, Continental, Provincial, resolves, Association of the Country, Army of the United Colonies, &c. (7) and Battle of Lexington, pa. 723, & under Army of the United Colonies. (8) See our right upon the worst terms. pa. 1089. (9) See pa. 790, 1050. may-ma-Cha-pa. 1053, Vol. 1054, Vol. 2. (6) See index-ame-rica-pa. 1054, Vol. 2.

† See index, under Congress Provincial. ‡ See index, under Army of the United Colonies. ‖ See index, under Army British. ✕ See index, under Washington. & when he saved Braddock's ... ¶ See index, under Congress Continental. (1) See list of Grievances, pa. 771. (2) See pa. 619. (3) See Quebec Act, pa. ...

WILLIAMSBURGH, June 10.

In the night of Saturday the 3d instant some young men got into the public magazine in this city, intending to furnish themselves with arms, but were presently after surprised by the report of a gun, which was so artfully placed (said to be contrived by Lord ------c) that upon touching a string which was in their way, it went off, and wounded three persons, but not mortally; one of them is terribly hurt by several small balls that entered his arm and shoulder; another, by the loss of two fingers of his right hand, rendered incapable of following his profession for subsistence; the other wounded very slightly. These were two guns prepared for his horrid purpose, one of which was brought out next morning, and found to be double charged. On Monday a committee was appointed of the Hon. House of Burgesses to examine the state of the magazine, who have placed a guard over it, till measures shall be concerted for its better security.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 25, 1775.

"A steady friend to America called upon me this afternoon, to acquaint me with the following intelligence, communicated to him ------ this day, which you may rely upon as a fact. The ---- said that Administration on Friday received advices from General Gage, to the 18th of March, where he acknowledges the receipt of the King's order to apprehend Messrs. Cushing, Adams, Hancock, &c and send them over to England to be tried; but that the second orders, which were to hang them in Boston, he did the General had not then received. (1) The General expressed his fears on the occasion, and in hopes of their being received he would delay the execution a while longer; because he must, if those orders were fulfilled, come to an engagement,---the event of which, he had every reason to apprehend would be fatal to himself, and the King's troops; as the Massachusetts Government had at least 15,000 men, ready trained for the onset,---and besides, had every public and private road occupied by the militia, so as to prevent his marching into the country, and which were at the same time ready to facilitate any attempt against the army; On which unwelcome situation he earnestly wished for a reinforcement, if that disagreeable order must be effected. The General also wrote that the standard was hoisted by the people at Salem, and multitudes flocked to it, which would not be the case should the royal standard be erected---added, that he now believed America would carry their point---That many of the Administration were of the same mind, and sincerely wished they had pursued more gentle measures with the Colonies.

"That said Lord North was evidently uneasy, and that Government had indeed the news by the April packet---that they suppressed this intelligence from General Gage, because of the instant effect it would have on the stocks. He acknowledged the nation was ready for a revolution, if any enterprising genius would step forth, by which would certainly be the case, if blood was ever drawn in America. He blames Hutchinson much, and says Administration urges him with duplicity, in telling them they ought to have been more active, and that they would have made the Massachusetts submit. To others, that Administration had gone much further than he advised: Be this as it may, he added that the King calls him, places a confidence in what he says, and has actually fixed his salary at 2000l. per annum *for life*, which had much angered some of the Administration, who ardently wished him set up, as a sacrifice to both countries. My intelligencer wishes, that this letter should be published, that ----- name might be omitted as the information was confidential. I shall only add, that my country may be free if she will; and that she may have the virtue to play the man, is the aspiration of Sir, your most obedient servant." (2)

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, May 30th, 1775, to his friend in this city.

"Here we are starving for bread and flour, and no hopes of relief,---and the ports in America being shut up, we are at a loss what to do." (4)

A Gentleman that come in the Coach from Philadelphia, last Saturday Evening, informs us, that a Letter had been just received there from Virginia, acquainting them, That his Excellency Lord Dunmore, with all his Family had retired on board a Man of War in Consequence of some Guns that were fixed in such a Position in the Provincial Magazine there, that as soon as the Door was opened several went off, and wounded three Men. See above, p. 733.

Yesterday, we hear General Haldiman, who, it is reported, is re called to England, arrived here from Boston, and is on board the Asia man of war in this harbour.

We hear there are letters in town advising that Col. Guy Johnson having been suspected of endeavouring to stir up the Indians against the Colonies had incurred the resentment of the people near him, and that fearing the effects of it, he had retired into the Indian country.

The following resolutions are reported to have passed in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, viz. immediately to strike a Continental currency of two millions of dollars. (5) To raise 15,000 more men, 5000 of them to be stationed at New-York.---That Col. Washington was appointed commander in chief of the American forces, and was going to Boston with 1000 rifle men. (6)

Watertown, June 24.

A Letter from Machias was this Day laid before the Provincial Congress, containing Advices that in Consequence of an Application to that Place from Ichabod and Stephen Jones of Boston (7) in Casco-Bay, for Lumber to supply the Navy and Army, the last mentioned Person was arrested by the Inhabitants, and put under Guard, while the other had made his Escape into the Woods: That the Captain of a Tender sent to protect the Sloops which the Traitors aforesaid intended to have loaded, put Springs to his Cables, and threatened to burn the Town unless the Prisoners were released:---That an Engagement between the People on Shore and the Crew on board the Tender took Place, and the latter were obliged to put to Sea. The Inhabitants immediately manned the Sloops, and arming themselves with Fire-Arms, Swords, Axes and Spears, came up with the Tender, and engaged her the second Time:---That an obstinate Resistance was made, but that the Tender was obliged to yield:---The Captain of the Tender was mortally wounded, and died the next Morning; five of the Crew were wounded, and one Marine killed; two of our Men were killed, and five wounded. (2)

Mr. Robert Avery, of Norwich, in Connecticut, who was on board the Tender, a Prisoner, was unhappily killed. (2)

CAMBRIDGE, June 29.

General Washington and Lee are daily expected in this Town from the Southward. (8)

Writs are issued (agreeable to the Recommendation of the Continental Congress,) for calling a General Assembly, to convene at Watertown upon Wednesday the 19th Day of July next.

The General Assembly of the Province of New-Hampshire, met at Portsmouth the 13th Instant, and was adjourned the same Day to the 11th of July next.

A Man of Reputation, whose Name is King, was in Boston at the Time of the Battle on the 17th Instant: Having a Permit from Admiral Greaves to catch Fish for the Town of Boston, he took the Opportunity to make his Escape to Marblehead, and arrived there the 21st Inst. He informs, that from Sunset, on the Day of the Battle, until next Morning, wounded Regulars were brought over in Boats, to the Amount of at least 500; that 30 of them died before they arrived at the Hospital; that 84 Officers were killed and wounded, 3 of which were Field Officers; and that the whole of the Killed and Wounded amounted to 33 or 1400. (9)

Various other Accounts confirm Mr. King's Intelligence, and give us great Reason to conclude that the Havoc among the ministerial Troops was very considerable. (9) The Loss on our Side is not yet ascertained; but at the most is supposed to be from 150 to 200 killed and wounded. Major-General WARREN, late President of the Provincial Congress, is among the Slain. Col. Parker of Chelmsford, and 27 Privates from different Towns, are Prisoners in Boston Gaol. (9)

The Hon. JAMES WARREN, Esq; is chosen President of the Provincial Congress, in the Room of the late Major-General Warren, slain in Battle.

On Saturday the 17th June, 1775,
fell in Battle,
in the American Army, (2)
Major-General JOSEPH WARREN,
A Gentleman worthy that Office, to which, the Day before,
by the free Votes of his Countrymen,
he was honourably elected.
As a Friend to Britain, he wished the mutual Happiness
of her and America:
And conscious their Interests were inseparable,
He strenuously opposed the unjust Claims
of a venal Parliament,
Who attempted to ruin the latter by depriving them of their Rights
sacred by Charter, (10)
Twice, to crowded Audiences, (12)
He warn'd the Fate of those massacred March 5, 1770;
and twice, (11)
receiv'd the Thanks of his Fellow-Citizens therefor.
To enumerate his Virtues
would be a Subject worthy of an abler Pen.
Sufficient for us, we add,
He by them has laid the Foundation of a Fame
that shall not be impaired
by the Tooth of Time.
Over his Grave his mourning Countrymen may justly say,
Here lies the Body of a worthy Man;
Whose Name shall live and fill the World with wonder,
Although his Ashes scarcely fill an Urn.
His Virtues shall remain when we have left the Stage:
His Praises shall be spoke for many an Age to come.

Since the Battle of the 17th Instant, a considerable Body of the Army have been employed in fortifying Prospect-Hill, Winter-Hill, and other Eminences near Charlestown. The former, which is a very fine Situation, and in full View of the Enemy on Bunker Hill, is said to be now rendered almost impregnable.---The Lines on Winter-Hill are carrying on with great Vigour, and it is proposed, we are informed, to extend them to those on Prospect Hill. Similar Works are carrying on at Roxbury: Breastworks, within about half a Mile of the Enemy's Lines, have been thrown up across the main Street in that Town. On a very high Hill, a little Distance from the Meeting House, is erecting a strong Fortification within Cannon Shot of Boston. The above Works have been constructed to prevent any Excursions the Enemy might attempt to make into the Country, previous to nearer Approaches that may be made for rescuing that unfortunate Capital out of the Hands of its present unjust, tyrannical Invaders. (2)

One of our Indians, a few Evenings ago, killed two of the Enemy's Centries, and wounded a third. (2)

Capt. Jenkins is arrived at Nantucket from London, with whom came Passenger, Mr. William Palfray. A Paper of the 6th of May, the latest we have received, contains the following Intelligence, viz.---It is certain, that the Spaniards are arming for War---And it is as certain, that our Want of Sailors is such, that even our Guardships are 50 Men deficient in their Complement ---The Spanish Ministry, on being questioned on account of the late Armaments, have declined, it is said, to give an explicit Answer; and reply generally, that their Master is resolved to suit his Armaments, both by Sea and Land, according to the present Posture of Affairs in Europe---We are assured that the first Act of Hostility in America will be begun by Government, as there are particular Orders to secure the Delegates. It may be depended on, that the Spaniards have at this Time at Cadiz, Carthagena, and Barcelona, above fifty Men of War ready for Sea at a Day's Warning.

The Provincial Congress at New-York, have ordered that Inoculation for the Small-Pox be suspended within that Colony, till the 1st of December next.

Cadwallader Ford, jun.

HEREBY informs the Public, that he is appointed, by Authority, Post-Rider from CAMBRIDGE to EXETER; and that he is under Oath for the faithful Performance of his Trust. He sets out from the Post-Office here every Thursday, and returns the Saturday following. All Persons who may please to employ him in serving them with the *New-England Chronicle, or Essex Gazette*, or in other Business, may depend upon his Care and Fidelity.---The Price of the News-Paper, including Postage, to all those who reside beyond Haverhill, is Nine Shillings; and Eight Shillings is the Price to those who live in that Town, or in any of the intermediate Towns between that Place and Cambridge. (13)

Camp, Cambridge, June 26, 1775.

THE Officers of the Massachusetts Regiments are hereby reminded that their Meeting which was to be held this Day, is by Adjournment to be held at the School-House in this Town on Monday next, and the Committee chosen at the last Meeting to repair to the Congress, is to meet at Mr. Bradish's on Thursday next at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon. (2)

By Order of the Chairman,
JOHN WHITE, Clerk.

SAMUEL HOLBROOK,

LATE Master of one of the publick Writing Schools in Boston, takes this Method to inform the respectable Publick, that in Consequence of his being driven, by the cruel Hand of Tyranny from his native Town, (by which Means his Living and Employ there, are at an End) has thought proper, in order to serve both the Publick and himself, to open a School in Northampton in the County of Hampshire, where Youth may be boarded and instructed in Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Reading at the low Rate of *Six Shillings* per Week. Instruction also in the Latin Tongue will be procured if desired. Washing, &c. may be done cheap.

Any young Gentleman who may be desirous to attain a good Hand in a short Time, shall have such Instruction as that in six Weeks he may attain the same for the reasonable Consideration of *Six Dollars*, exclusive of Board.

Nathaniel Sparhawk

Begs Leave to inform his good Customers, and all others, that he has now on Hand a good Assortment of ENGLISH & INDIA GOODS, (all which were imported before December last,) which he will sell, either by Wholesale or Retail, at his cheap Store in King Street, SALEM, opposite the Custom-House.

A Beautiful Assortment of superfine, middling & low-priced Broad Cloths
Silk and worsted Sagathees
Cord Duroy, Wiltons
Fustians and Jeans, Thicksets
Princes Stuff, Damascus
Stript Ginghams,
7 8 and yard-wide Irish Linens
Damask Table Cloths, Diapers
Cambricks and Lawns
Yellow Holland
Men's cotton, thread & worsted Hose, Women's & boys ditto
Men's silk, thread and worsted Gloves,
Women's worsted, silk & thread Gloves and Mitts
Black & cloth-colour'd Breeches Patterns, Black silk ditto
Red, blue and white Buntings
Calimancoes

A large assortment of English and India Taffaties
Paduoy, Lutestrings
Green Damask
Sarsnets plain & figur'd Modes
Alamodes, Sattins, Persians
Crapes, Perlins, Bengals
Persiascoes Muslins, Shalloons
Tammies Durants,
Cambletts & Camblet Stuffs
Quilts and Shoe Bindings
Silver Prussian ditto
White and brown Buckram
Tapes, colour'd & white Threads
Men's beaver, beaveret, castor and felt Hats
Children's black and white Whimsies Caps, with Cords
Silk Ferrit, Twist of all Colours
Ribbons, Fans Sewing Silks
Silk and worsted Knee Garters, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A compleat Assortment of yellow and stone Ware, English Loaf Sugar, 6d. Nails, Bar-Iron, Russia Duck, Cod-Lines and Hooks, Cinnamon, Mace and Cloves.

LEFT in a Barn on this Side Charlestown, a Bed, two Bolsters and Pillows, in a blue Curtain, trimmed with yellow, and a black Trunk filled with Men's and Women's Apparel; the Contents of the Trunk is as followeth: a brown silk Gown, a black ditto, a brown ditto, a red and white ditto, two blue and white ditto, a brown cambler Riding-hood, a Suit of Bread Cloth lined with white, a Quantity of new Linen, striped and white, and a Locking Glass, with many other Articles with the said Trunk, and a Pair of large Blankets flowered at the Corners. The Person who has them in Possession, is desired to leave Word at the Printing-Office in Cambridge where they may be had. MARY TAYLOR.

STOLEN or strayed on Monday Night the 19th of June, from the Subscriber in Cambridge out of the College Pasture, a black HORSE with a Star in his Forehead, about 14 Hands high, a natural Trotter. Whoever will take up said Horse and return him to the Subscriber, in Col. Patrick's Regiment, or to Mr. Ebenezer Bradish, Innkeeper in Cambridge, shall have Five Dollars Reward, and necessary Charges paid by *Cambridge, June 22. 1775.* JAMES EATON.

STRAYED or stolen on the 22d of this Instant, out of an Inclosure near the Camp upon Prospect Hill, a black MARE, 3 Years old, about 14 Hands and 3 Inches high, with a Star in her Forehead, very short docked, and a natural Trotter. Whoever will take up said Mare and convey her to Lieut. Ephraim Lyon, now belonging to Major Obadiah Johnson's Company, in General Putnam's Regiment, shall be handsomely rewarded by their humble Servant, *Cambridge, June 23. 1775.* EPHRAIM LYON.

Charlestown Camp, June 23 1775.

WHEREAS there are a Number of Men belonging to Hubbardston, Rutland & Paxton, that have inlisted into my Company, that are absent from the Camp; it is therefore desired that the Selectmen of each of those aforementioned Towns would send their Men down as soon as possible, according to general Orders. ABAM WHEELER, Capt.

TAKEN out of a House about a Mile above Charlestown Neck, since the Engagement at Charlestown, a Number of Goldsmith's Tools, such as Anvils, Stakes, Hammers, &c. supposed to be carried away by Persons belonging to the Army. Whoever will return them, or any Part of them, to the Goldsmith's Shop near Head-Quarters, Cambridge, shall be rewarded for their Trouble by HENRY SWEETSER.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on the 28th of June, two Negro Men, one named Tye, the other Ireland, and a Wench called Flora, with a small Child; one of the Negro Men is about six Feet high, the other five Feet and nine Inches, with each of them a Gun, and parely clothed. Whoever will take up said Negroes and secure them so that I may have them, or bring them to me, shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me.

Willsborough, on the W. Side of Lake Champlain, 20 Miles to the Northward of Crown Point. WILLIAM GILLILAND.

Several Fire-Arms were borrowed, on the Day of the late Engagement, of the Men belonging to Captain Trevett's Company of Artillery, which are not returned. Those who have them in Possession are requested to return them to Col. Glover's Regiment, now quartered at Mr. John Vassall's House in this Town. One of the Persons who borrowed them is named Thomas Cartwright.

STRAYED or stolen from Cambridge, last Friday, an old roan-coloured Horse, with a white Spot on his Forehead, a round Nose, has a short Trot, and paces. Whoever will give Information of said Horse, so that the Owner may have him again, shall be well rewarded. Inquire of the Printers.

(1) see pa. 837 (6) see index, under Congress Provincial. (7) see indexes, under Men of War. (8) see index, under Washington & Lee. (9) see Battle pa. 754. (10) see Charles, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. (11) see pa. 39, 693, (12) see pa. 60, Vol. 1. pa. 1071, 1236. (14) see index, under Town of Boston. (13) see index, under Post office.

x L'd Dunmore, q see pa. 733. (1) see page, 731 in the Index, under Troops. (2) see index, under Army of the United Col.s see page, 639 q see Index, under Towns, Counties Representatives, Assembly Congress, Com. Committee of Provincial resolves, Meeting of the Country, Army of the United Colonies, &c. ‖ See list of Grievances, pa. 971. (3) see Battle at Lexington, pa. 728, &c. & see Indexes under Head Chieftain. (4) see restraining Act, pa. 721. q see index, under Congress Continental

(12) see charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2 (13) a vile slander! 758 (14) duty on Tea, see act, pa. 795, Vol. 1 (15) see indexes, under

A See indexes, under Letters.

Mr. Hutchinson's Letters and Extracts continued.

Boston, 22 June 1772.

To Governor Pownall. vid. pa. 753.

THE union of the colonies is pretty well broke, I hope shall never see it renewed. Indeed our sons of liberty are hated and despised by their former brethren in New-York and Pensilvania, and it must be something very extraordinary ever to reconcile them.

Boston, 30th June 1772.

[Capt. Gambier.]

Dear Sir,

ALLOW me now and then to enquire after you, and Mrs. Gambier and the little folks. You are in the midst of the great and important affairs of Britain and consequently of all the known parts of the globe, with which in a greater or less degree it is now connected. We are an insignificant Province, where there is little or nothing that is interesting to any but ourselves. You can expect nothing from me therefore of any moment, except we should get into a way of pulling down the houses of the King's servants again, attacking his troops, burning his ships or such like exploits. The Province House they design shall fall down. Some of our heroes talked of selling it, but finding my consent was necessary to every valid act, they laid aside their design. Our last ships carried you the news of the burning the Gaspee schooner at Providence.(1) I hope if there should be another like attempt some concerned in it, may be taken prisoners and carried directly to England.(2) A few punished at execution dock would be the only effectual preventive of any further attempts. *In every colony they are sure of escaping with impunity.*—Dalrymple is preparing for an expedition, it is thought to the southern part of the continent, I pity him.(3) He seems distressed in spight of all his endeavours to put on another face.(3) One of the regiments at Halifax or some other is to accompany him,(3) the other the 64th to take his place here. I have by degrees brought the assembly to such a state that although there are a small majority four enough, yet when they seek matter for protests, remonstrances,(5) &c. they are puzzled where to charge their grievances, which they look for in the first place, and then consider whether the things they complain of are grievances or not. Under such circumstances, and the advantage of having them in the town of Boston,(6) where I can see a company of them every day, which by the way you would think to be dearly earning your salary. I hope to pass through a session without much trouble. Some foolish thing or other from such people is always of course.(8) I see our old friends Rurob, Paxton(9) &c. every day or two, not every night, they frequently desire when I write to make their compliments. I am most sincerely dear sir, your faithful and most obedient servant.

246. *Dear Sir,* Boston, 21st July 1772.

(1) See page 97, 101.

[The letter has internal appearances of secretary Pownall's being the gentleman intended.]

GOVERNMENT is in a languid state. The laws against offenders in some capital points cannot be executed. The acts of trade are very little regarded. The custom-house Officers when they know of breaches don't care to hazard their lives by seizures and prosecutions.—The case you know is the same in every other colony. When there is a general disposition to oppose the execution of laws from an opinion that they are unconstitutional,(9) it seems necessary that the legislative power should afford every further aid to the executive. In this subordinate state the legislative declines and rather countenances the people in their opposition. The next resort is to the supreme legislative.(11) The interposition of this authority is become necessary to effect due submission to the laws.(11) Merely for that purpose, any interposition will always be thought inexpedient by that party in England which wishes to clog all public measures. It will in time become necessary to retain the colonies in any degree of subordination. Then the nation will be roused and unite in measures for that purpose. As soon as the colonies are convinced of this, it will immediately appear, that all this new doctrine of independence will be disavowed,(5) and the first inventors or broachers of it will be sacrificed to the rage of the people who have been deluded by them. Until then or so long as I continue in my present station, I must make the best use I can of that *check* which they allow to be mutual, and prevent their further advance by all means in my power. If I am able to do any thing farther, it must be by convincing the majority of the people of the absurd principles of their present leaders and persuading them to receive more just notions of government in general, and of their own constitution in particular. In this way I have certainly lessened the numbers of the opposition and moderated the tempers of the whole.—

Dear Sir, Boston, 2d August 1772.

[Tis uncertain who is the Gentleman addressed.]

UPON reading the first paragraph I recollected, that when I was young at college, or soon after, I read with attention what Mr. Locke had wrote upon toleration. I was astonished that ever any body who thought at all, should have thought differently upon the subject, and yet all the world until then easily received the absurdities of the contrary doctrine. My poor ancestors (of my country I mean and not of my family) I look back upon with pity, for their intolerant spirit, which was the more inexcuseable because they were at the same time vehemently inveighing against the same spirit in others. [*If Mr. Hutchinson's family had not a different origin from the rest of mankind, he might have look'd farther back, and have pitied the intolerant and inconsistent spirit of his popish or pagan ancestors; but this is not the only instance by many, occuring in his letters, of near and short sightedness.*] I am not sure that if we were untrained we have not a majority of the same spirit at this day. It's certain we have but little catholicism among the laity, and *the clergy in general of every denomination are bigots.*(13) All education has been among the congregationalists and I generally attend the public worship with them. I remember somewhere to have met with a story of a very moderate papist urged to profess himself a protestant who though he had no scruples, yet said he would never change his religion unless he was sure of being damned for not doing it. [*One would imagine from the manner in which this story is introduced, and the story itself, that Mr. Hutchinson was but a moderate or very indifferent protestant, and that he would have continued of any profession, in which he had been born and educated, let it have been ever so unscriptural, unless he was sure of being damned for not changing it.*] As I have no scruples I frequently attend at the king's chappel. Considering the commission I sustain, I think there is a decency and propriety in so doing.——//

We have so often expected measures which would settle the affairs of America and been disappointed, that I shall always be afraid to depend upon appearances.(6) Every colony seems determined not to submit to the duties.(14) Pensilvania and New-York have within these two years imported several thousand chests of tea from Holland, and I suppose not ten chests from England. There is an aversion in the sea officers to act as officers of the customs. There would be more likelihood of success, if the commissioners of the customs were allowed small armed vessels to cruise in the several bays. The expence would not be great and might be limited, and it would soon appear whether the extraordinary seizures would not equal it. But if this is done, some further provision is necessary by parliament, and it ought to be made as penal to fire on an armed vessel fitted out for this purpose as on the King's ships. They should have King's colours and might have commissions in the king's name with the tests of the governors of the colonies except Connecticut and Rhode-Island. But before America is settled in peace it will be necessary to go to the bottom of all the disorder which has been so long neglected already. The opinion that every colony has a legislature within itself, the acts and doings of which are not to be controuled by parliament, and that no legislative power ought to be exercised over the colonies except by their respective legislatures,(12) gains ground every day, and it has its influence upon all the executive parts of government.(12) Grand juries will not present, petty juries will not convict the highest offenders against acts of parliament.—Our news-papers publickly anounce this independence every week; and what is much more, there is scarce an assembly which has not done it at one time or other.(5) The assembly of this province has done as much the last session by their public votes or resolves,(5) and by an address which they have sent to Dr. Franklin to be presented to the king. So that there is sufficient grounds for parliament to proceed if there is a disposition. What, it will be said, can be done? A test as general as the oaths required instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy would be most effectual; but this there is reason to fear would throw America into a general confusion, and I doubt the expediency, but can less be done than affixing penalties and disqualifications or incapacities upon all who by *word* or *writing* shall *deny* or *call in question* the supreme authority of parliament over all parts of the British dominions.(11) Can it be made necessary for all judges to be under oath, to observe all acts of parliament in their judgements? And may not the oaths of all jurors, grand and petit, be so framed as to include acts of parliament as the rule of law as well as law in general terms? And for assemblies or bodies of men who shall deny the authority of parliament may not all their subsequent proceedings be declared to be ipso facto null and void, and every member who shall continue to act in such assembly be subject to penalties and incapacities? I suggest these things for consideration. Every thing depends upon the settlement of this grand point. We owe much of our present trouble to the countenance given by some in England to the doctrine of independence. If the people were convinced that the nation with one voice condemned the doctrine, or that parliament at all events was determined to maintain its supremacy,(14) all should soon be quiet. The demagogues who generally have no property would continue their endeavours to inflame the minds of the people for some time, but the inhabitants in general have real estates which they would not run the hazard of forfeiting by any treasonable measures. If nothing more can be done, there must be further provision for carrying the acts of trade into execution, which I am informed administration is very sensible of, and have measures in contemplation.—*That you have a few of my sudden thoughts, which I must pray you not to communicate as coming from me, lest I should be supposed here to have contributed to any proceedings respecting America.* I have only room to add that I am with sincere respect and esteem, &c.

Dear Sir, Boston, 29th Aug. 1772.

[The same gentleman that he wrote to 21st July.]

I Troubled you with a long letter the 21st July. Give me leave now only to add one or two things which I then intended, but to avoid being too tedious, omitted. People in the province, both friends and enemies to government, are in great expectations from the late affair of Rhode-Island of burning the King's schooner, as they consider the manner in which the news of it will be received in England, and the measures to be taken as decisive.(15) If it is passed over without a full inquiry and due resentment,(2) our liberty people will think they may with impunity commit acts of violence be they ever so atrocious, and the friends to government will despond and give up all hopes of being able to withstand the faction. The persons who were the immediate actors are men of estate and property in the colony.(11) A prosecution is impossible. *If ever the government of that colony is to be reformed, this seems to be the time, and it would have a happy effect in the colonies which adjoin to it.* Several persons have been advised by letters from their friends, that as the ministry are united and opposition at an end, there will certainly be an inquiry into the state of America the next session of parliament. The denial of the supremacy of parliament,(11) and the contempt with which its authority has been treated by the *Lieutenant Governor of the Massachusetts assemblies of America*,(5) can never be justified or excused by *any one member of either house* of parliament. (5) see pa. 762.

A Small Leather Pocket-Book, containing sundry Papers of Value, was found at Roxbury about Fortnight or three Weeks ago: The Owner, by inquiring of the Printers, and paying for this Advertisement, may have it again.

LOST on the Road to Providence, within 3 Miles of Mann's Tavern in Wrentham, a Pair of SADDLE-BAGS, containing sundry Articles of considerable Value, consisting chiefly of wearing Apparel of the finer Kind, before a Pair of Shoes with silver Buckles, a Pocket Pistol, &c. Whoever will bring the said Bags, with their Contents, to the above-mentioned Mann's, or the Printers hereof, or give Intelligence to them so that the Owner may have them again, shall be rewarded to their full Satisfaction.

N. B. The abovementioned Bags are known to have been taken up within 30 Minutes after they fell from the Carriage which was on Saturday, 3d of June, between 6 and 7 o'Clock P. M.

WANTED by a Gentleman about four Miles distance from hence, an experienced Pump-Maker. Any such wanting present Employ may apply to the Printers hereof. *Cambridge, 22d June, 1775.*

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable and agreeable FARM, containing 200 Acres, situate in Thompson Parish, in Killingly, Connecticut, nearest adjoining to the Meeting-House there. Said Farm is excellently accommodated with Water, Orcharding and most profitably proportioned with Mowing, Pasturing, Ploughing and wood Land. The Buildings are equal to the Soil and Improvements, which comprehends the whole Tract. The whole well inclosed and divided properly, principally by good stone Walls. It has been a Tavern for many Years, and is now. Whoever incline to purchase the same may know the Terms (which shall be reasonable) by applying to me the Subscriber, at said House, on the Premises. SIMEON FOBES.

Killingly, April 20, 1775.

DESERTED from Capt. Putnam's Company, in Col. Mansfield's Regiment, *George Douglass* had on a short blue Coat, with white metal Buttons, long white Trowsers, and round Hat; and *William Gould*, who had on a white Jacket, long white Trowsers, striped linen Shirt, and an old round Hat. It is desired that they may be taken up, and brought to Head Quarters in Cambridge.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber of Enfield, in Connecticut, on the Night of the 25th Inst. out of a Pasture in Brookline, a small Mare, almost black, named Pacer, her Mane hanging on the near Side, the Hair worn off her left Side and right Thigh, carries her Head low, 7 Years old and shod all round. Whoever will take up said Mare and return her to Capt. Hezekiah Parsons, of said Enfield, now in Roxbury, in Col. Pitkin's Regiment, shall have one Dollar Reward, and necessary Charges paid. JOHN PARSONS.

Represent. Council,

(4) See index under Troops. (5) see indexes, under Protests, & remonstrances, petitions, resolves, &c. (6) see list of governors, pa. 971. (7) He brought them to Town, see pa. 97. (8) a vile hypocrite! & slanderer. (9) see index under Paxton. (10) see concerning regulation of Trade, pa. 591, Vol. 3, & pa. 664, 685, 1228. (11) see declaratory act, pa. 8